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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY ROSS & ROSSER.

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 30

"Land Marks."

"Remove not the ancient land marks which thy fathers have set."

"Curse be he that removeth his neighbor's land mark."

HOW EASILY A REPUBLIC CAN BE MADE A MONARCHY.

"If measures can mold governments, and if an uncontrolled power of construction is surrendered to those who administer them, their progress may be easily foreseen, and their end easily foretold. A lover of monarchy, who opens the treasures of corruption by distributing emolument among devoted partisans, may at the same time be approaching his object and deluding the people with professions of republicanism. He may confound monarchy and republicanism, by the art of definition. He may tarnish over the dexterity which ambition never fails to display, with the pliancy of language, the seduction of expediency, or the prejudices of the times; and he may come at length to avow, that so extensive a territory as that of the United States can only be governed by the energies of monarchy; that it can not be defended, except by standing armies; and that it can not be united, except by consolidation."

"Measures have already been adopted which may lead to these consequences. They consist—

"In fiscal systems and arrangements, which keep a host of commercial and wealthy individuals enmeshed, and obedient to the mandates of the treasury—

"In armies and navies, which will, on the one hand, enlist the tendency of man to pay homage to his fellow-creature who can feed or honor him; and on the other, employ the principle of fear, by punishing imaginary insurrections, under the pretext of preventive justice—

"In swarms of officers, civil and military, who can inculcate political tenets tending to consolidation and monarchy, both by indulgence and severity, and can act as spies over the free exercise of human reason—

"In restraining the freedom of the press, and investing the Executive with legislative, executive and judicial powers over a numerous body of men;—

"And that we may shorten the catalogue, in establishing, by successive precedents, such a mode of constraining the Constitution as will rapidly remove every restraint upon Federal power."

"Let history be consulted; let the man of experience reflect; may, let the artificers of monarchy be asked what further materials they can need for building up their favorite system."—Madison.

FUN AT HOME.—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people! Don't shut your house lest the sun should fade your carpets, and your hearts lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there!

If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearth-stones, it will be sought at other and less profitable places. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and freight of home, blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world, is the influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

A National Convention Demanded by the People at Large.

There no longer remains a particle of doubt that a large majority of the people of the United States would vote for the holding of a national convention to consider the state of the country, could they be consulted. Two years and for months of war has resulted in nothing save the destruction of life and property—coupled with increased sectional hatred and alienation. The campaign upon the pockets of the people has been an entire success, and massed colossal fortunes for those who ride over us, and this tells the whole story. No man who is not blinded by the fog of Abolition fanaticism will fail to perceive the anarchy and despotism into which we are drifting. These things are no longer ideal; but real and living facts staring us at every step.

We are glad to see so many papers meeting the same course we advised months ago. We feel well assured, that if an armistice could be agreed upon for sixty days, the people neither North or South would ever agree to the renewal of arms. This plan of settlement will in the end be adopted, and why not talk of it now?—Hamilton (O.) Telegraph.

The powder mills at Augusta Ga.

have furnished the rebels a million pounds of powder during the past year.

Important from the South.

The Mission of Alexander H. Stephens to Washington—The Object of it Officially Explained—It has no Political Aspect—Simply in the Interest of Humanity—Instructions from Jefferson Davis—Stephens's Reply, &c.

From the Richmond papers of the 13th and 14th, just received, we compile the following interesting extracts:

Richmond, 24 July, 1863.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Richmond, Va.:

Sir: Having accepted your patriotic offer to proceed, as a military Commissioner, under a flag of truce, to Washington, you will receive herewith your authority to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

This letter is signed by me as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate land and naval forces.

You will perceive, from the terms of the letter, that it is so worded as to avoid any political difficulties in its reception. Intended exclusively as one of those communications between belligerents which public law recognizes as necessary and proper between hostile forces, care has been taken to give no pretext for refusing to receive it on the ground that it would involve a tacit recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect.

If objection is made to receiving your letter on the ground that it is not addressed to Abraham Lincoln, as President, instead of Commander-in-Chief, &c., then you will present the duplicate letter, which is addressed to him as President, and signed by me as President. To this letter, objection may be made on the ground that I am not recognized by the President of the Confederacy. In this event you will decline any further attempt to confer on the subject of your mission, as such conference is admissible only on the footing of perfect equality.

My recent interviews with you have put you so fully in possession of my views, that it is scarcely necessary to give you any detailed instructions, even were I, at this moment, well enough to attempt it.

My whole process is, in one word, to place this war on the same footing of such as are waged by civilized people in modern times, and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests. War is full enough of unavoidable horrors, under all its aspects, to justify, and even to demand, of any Christian ruler who may be unhappily engaged in carrying it out, to seek to restrict its calamities, and to divest it of all unnecessary severities. You will endeavor to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on such a basis as to avoid the constant difficulties and complaints which arise, and to prevent, for the future, what we deem the unfair conduct of our enemies in evading the delivery of the prisoners who fall into their hands; in retarding it by sending them on circuitous routes; and by detaining them, sometimes for months, in camps and prisons, and in persisting in taking captives non-combatants.

Your attention is also called to the unheeded conduct of Federal officers in driving from their homes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occupied by their troops, for no other reason than because these unfortunates are faithful to the allegiance due to their States, and refuse to take an oath of fidelity to their enemies.

The putting to death of unarmed prisoners has been a ground of just complaint in more than one instance, and the recent execution of officers of our army in Kentucky, for the sole cause that they were engaged in recruiting service in a State which is claimed as still one of the United States, but is also claimed by us as one of the Confederate States, must be repressed by retaliation if not unconditionally abandoned, because it would justify the like execution in every other State of the Confederacy, and the practice is barbarous, useless, cruel, and can only lead to the slaughter of prisoners on both sides, a result too horrible to contemplate without making every effort to avoid it.

On these and all kindred subjects you will consider your authority full and ample to make such arrangements as will temper the present cruel character of the contest, and full confidence is placed in your judgment, patriotism and discretion, that, while carrying out the objects of your mission, you will take care that the equal rights of the Confederacy be always preserved.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, July 8, 1863.—His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS—Sir: Under the authority and instructions of your letter to me on the 22d inst., I proceeded on the mission therein assigned without delay. The steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, of the navy, was put in readiness as soon as possible, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and tendered for the service. At noon, on the 2d, she started down James River, hoisting and bearing a flag of truce after passing City Point. The next day (the 4th) at about one o'clock P. M., when within a few miles of Newport News, we were met by a small boat of the enemy, carrying two guns, which also raised a white flag before approaching us.

The officer in command informed Lieutenant Davidson that he had orders from Admiral Lee, on Board the United States flag ship Minnesota, lying below, and then in view, not to allow any boat or vessel to pass the point near which he was stationed without his permission. By this officer I sent to Admiral Lee a note stating my objects and wishes, a copy of which is herewith annexed, marked A. I also sent to the Admiral to be forwarded, another in the same language, addressed to the officer in command of the United States forces at Fortress Monroe. The gunboat proceeded immediately to the Minnesota with these dispatches, while the Torpedo remained at anchor. Between three and four o'clock P. M., another boat came up to us, bearing the Admiral's answer, which is herewith annexed, marked B.

We remained at or about this point on the river until the 6th inst., when, having heard nothing further from the Admiral, at twelve

o'clock M. on that day, I directed Lieutenant Davidson again to speak the gunboat on guard, and to hand to the officer in command another note to the Admiral. This was done. A copy of the note is appended, marked C. At half-past two o'clock P. M. two boats approached us from below, one bearing the answer from the Admiral to my note to him of the 4th. The answer is annexed, marked D.

The other boat bore the answer of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Ludlow to my note of the 4th, addressed to the officer in command at Fortress Monroe. A copy of this is annexed, marked E. Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow also came up in person in the boat that brought his answer to me, and conferred with Colonel Ould on board the Torpedo, upon some matters he desired to see him about in connection with the exchange of prisoners. From the papers appended, embracing the correspondence referred to, it will be seen that the mission failed from the refusal of the enemy to receive or entertain it, holding the proposition for such a conference "inadmissible."

The influence and views that led to this determination, after so long a consideration of the subject, must be left to conjecture. The reason assigned for the refusal by the United States Secretary of War, to wit: that "the customary agents and channels" are considered adequate for all useful military "communications and conferences," to one acquainted with the facts, seems not only unsatisfactory, but very singular and unaccountable; for it is certainly known to him that these very agents, to whom he evidently alludes, heretofore agreed upon in a former conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners, (one of the subjects embraced in your letter to me), are now, and have been for some time, distinctly at issue on several important points. The existing cartel, owing to these disagreements, is virtually suspended, so far as the exchange of officers on either side is concerned, notices of retaliation having been given on both sides.

The effort, therefore, for the very many and cogent reasons set forth in your letter of instructions to me, to see if these differences could not be removed, and if a clearer understanding between the parties as to the general conduct of the war could not be arrived at before this extreme measure should be resorted to by either party, was no less in accordance with the dictates of humanity than in conformity with the usages of belligerents in modern times.

Deeply impressed as I was with these views and feelings, in undertaking the mission, and asking the conference, I can express my profound regret at the result of the effort made to obtain it, and I can but entertain the belief that if the conference sought had been granted, mutual good could have been effected by it; and if this war, so unnatural, so unjust, so unchristian, and so inconsistent with every fundamental principle of American Constitutional liberty, "must needs" continue to be waged against us, that at least some of its severer horrors, which now so imminently threaten, might have been avoided.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

[The correspondence between Stephens, Admiral Lee and Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, with reference to the above matter, we published some days since.—Ed.]

Where Law Ends, Despotism Begins.

"Another object of the Constitution is to be such as is common to all written Constitutions of free Governments; that is, to fix limits to delegated authority, or, in other words, to impose constitutional restraints on political power. Some, who esteem themselves Republicans, seem to think no other security for public liberty necessary, than a provision for a popular choice of rulers. If political power be delegated power, they entertain little fear of its being abused. The people's servants and favorites, they think, may be safely trusted. Our fathers, certainly, were not of this school. They sought to make assurance doubly sure, by providing, in the first place, for the election of political agents by the people themselves, at short intervals, and in the next place, by prescribing constitutional restraints on all branches of this delegated authority. It is not among the circumstances of the times, most ominous for good, that a diminished estimate appears to be placed on those constitutional securities. A disposition is but too prevalent to substitute personal confidence for legal restraint; to put trust in men rather than in principles; and this disposition being strongest, as it most obviously is, whenever party spirit prevails to the greatest excess, it is not without reason that fears are entertained of the existence of a spirit tending strongly to an unlimited, if it be but an elective Government. * * *

I hold, gentlemen, that a strict submission, by every branch of the Government, to the limitations and restraints of the Constitution, is of the very essence of all security for the preservation of liberty; and that no one can be a true and intelligent friend of that liberty, who will consent that any man in public station; whatever he may think of the honesty of his motives, shall exercise or enact an authority above the Constitution and the laws. Whatever Government is not a Government of laws, is a despotism, and it is called what it may."—Webster.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE SHOULD BE SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

The Federal officers in New York, under instructions from Washington, refuse to obey the laws of the State and the provisions of the State Courts. If they will not obey the State laws, how can they expect the State and its people to obey the Federal laws?

AVOID THEM.—Democrats and conservative men generally, should avoid all "entangling alliances" with Black Republican Union Leagues, which are only Abolition organizations in disguise. Let every Democrat adhere to his cherished principles, and valiantly sustain the Union and the Constitution. The Democratic party always has been, and is to-day, the only true "Union League" in the country. The Abolition slaves which call themselves such have stolen the liver of heaven to serve the devil in.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts Upon the Proposed Conscription Act by Congress in 1814.

It will be remembered that in 1814—15, it was proposed in both Houses of Congress to pass a sort of Conscription Law, in some respects dependent upon the States. The opinion of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts was asked upon the principle involved in that proposed act, and the following is the reply of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to the Governor:

To His Excellency the Governor, and Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court have considered the several questions proposed by your Excellency and Honors for their opinion.

By the Constitution of this State the authority of commanding the militia of the Commonwealth is vested exclusively in the Governor, who has all the powers incident to the office of Commander-in-Chief, and is to exercise them personally, or by subordinate officers under his command, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and laws of the land.

While the Governor of the Commonwealth remained in the exercise of these powers, the Federal Constitution was ratified, by which was vested in the Congress a power for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; and to provide for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of officers. The Federal Constitution further provides that the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States.

On the construction of the Federal and State Constitutions must depend the answers to the several questions proposed. As the militia of the several States may be employed in the service of the United States for the three specific purposes of executing the laws of the Union of suppressing insurrections and repelling invasions, the opinion of the judges is requested, whether the Commanders-in-Chief of the militia of the several States have a right to determine whether any of the exigencies aforesaid exist, so as to require them to place the militia, or any part of it, in the service of the United States, at the request of the President, to be commanded by him pursuant to acts of Congress.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that this right is invested in the Commander-in-Chief of the militia in the several States.

The Federal Constitution provides that when either of these exigencies exist, the militia may be employed, pursuant to some act of Congress, in the service of the United States; but no power is given, either to the President or to the Congress, to determine that either of the said exigencies does in fact exist. As this power is not delegated to the United States by the Federal Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, it is reserved to the States respectively; and from the nature of the power, it must be exercised by those with whom the States have respectively intrusted the chief command of the militia.

It is the duty of these commanders to execute the important trust agreeable to the laws of their several States respectively, without reference to the laws or officers of the United States, in all cases except those specially provided for in the Federal Constitution. They must, therefore, determine whether either of the special causes exists, obliging them to relinquish the execution of this trust, and to render themselves and the militia subject to the command of the President.

A different construction, giving to Congress the right to determine when those special cases exist, authorizing them to call forth the whole of the militia, and taking them from the commanders-in-chief of the several States and subjecting them to the command of the President, would place all the militia in effect at the will of Congress, and produce a military consolidation of the States, without any constitutional remedy against the intentions of Congress. Indeed ratifying the Federal Constitution. Indeed since the passing of the act of Congress of February 28, 1795, vesting in the President the power of calling forth the militia, when the exigencies mentioned in the Constitution shall exist; if the President has power of determining when those exigencies exist, the militia of the several States is in fact at his command, and subject to his control.

No inconvenience can reasonably be presumed to result from the construction which vests in the commanders-in-chief of the militia in the several States the rights of determining when the exigencies exist obliging them to place the militia in the service of the United States. These exigencies are of such a nature that the existence of them can be easily ascertained by, and made known to, the commanders-in-chief of the militia; and when ascertained, the public interest will induce a prompt obedience to the acts of Congress.

Another question proposed for the consideration of the Justices is, whether, when either of the exigencies exist, authorizing the employment of the militia in the service of the United States, the militia thus employed can be lawfully commanded by any officer but of the militia, except by the President of the United States.

The Federal Constitution declares that the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. He may, undoubtedly, exercise the command by officers of the Army of the United States, by him commissioned according to law. The President is also declared to be the Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. The officers of the militia are to be appointed by the States, and the President may exercise his command of the militia by the officers of the militia duly appointed. But we know better of no constitutional provision authorizing any officer of the Army of the United States to command the militia, or any officer of the militia to command the Army of the United States. The Congress may provide

laws for the government of the militia, when in actual service; but to extend this power to the placing them under command of an officer not of the militia, except the President, would render nugatory the provision, that the militia are to have officers appointed by the States.

The union of the militia in the actual service of the United States, with the troops of the United States, so as to form one army, seems to be a case not provided for or contemplated in the Constitution. It was not, therefore, in our department to determine on whom the command would devolve in such an emergency, in the absence of the President. Whether one officer, either of the militia or of the army of the United States, should command the whole; whether the corps must be commanded by their respective officers, acting in concert as allied forces; or what other expedient should be adopted—are questions to be answered by others.

The undersigned regret that the distance of the other Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court renders it impracticable to obtain their opinions seasonably upon the questions submitted.

[Signed] THEOPH. PARSONS, SAMUEL SEWALL, ISAAC PARKER.

These are among the most eminent legal names in Massachusetts Law History.—Pending the discussion in Congress, Daniel Webster, the great lawyer Mason, both of New Hampshire, with Chief Judge Daggett, of Connecticut, spoke in the same vein, but in stronger words of condemnation of the then proposed draft.

The following is a list of Morgan's officers, captured in Ohio, sent to Cincinnati.

COLONELS—Basil W. Duke, W. W. Ward, D. H. Smith, R. O. Morgan.

LIEUT. COLONEL—John M. Hoffman.

MAJORS—W. P. Elliott, R. S. Bullock.

CAPTAINS—P. H. Thorpe, G. M. Coleman, J. E. Easton, T. H. Hines, W. R. Cunningham, Miles Griffin, H. C. Ellis, J. R. Baker, C. G. Campbell, E. W. Terrell, John Hunter, G. C. Mullens, E. D. Rochester, A. J. Bruner, J. L. N. Dickens, Jas. W. Mitchell, B. A. Tracy.

SURGEONS—Trigg, A. C. Raines, W. M. Stanford, D. Carter, J. B. Lewis, A. M. Cowan, D. C. Redford.

LIEUTENANTS—W. S. Fogg, T. J. Sinclair, I. B. Talbot, I. P. Webb, R. W. Fenwick, J. W. Michael, Robert Cunningham, K. E. Peddour, M. M. Thomson, Thos. Moreland, T. Leothus, D. Carr, F. R. Briggs, H. J. Rusks, J. L. Williamson, J. B. Harris—Newton, Wellington, Thos. Tolls, J. D. Morris, W. B. Fords, John Parks, B. S. Drake, J. A. Middleton, A. B. Chin, J. Oldham, J. W. Gordon, C. M. Taylor, J. A. Fox, Dudley, T. B. S. Hickman, John S. Hughes, Alfred Surber, T. S. Kemper, R. A. Webster—Munday, Rev. T. D. Moore.

SEARGENT—John H. Green.

A. A. Q. M.—Philip Price.

The following sick and wounded prisoners, taken among Morgan's forces, have been sent to the Seminary Hospital, Covington:

Lieut. A. Berry, G. 2nd Kentucky, wounded left lung, dangerous; Lieut. J. W. Collier, G. 6th Kentucky, wounded, left arm, dangerous; George Hunter, G. 4th Kentucky, wounded, left lung, slight, L. D. Bright, G. 4th Kentucky, wounded, shoulder, slight; James Critchfield, H. 6th Kentucky, flesh wound in thigh; Wm. Oats, H. 6th Kentucky, wounded in shoulder lung and neck, dangerous; I. Ellison, D. 5th Kentucky, amputation of left arm R. M. Spencer, D. 6th Kentucky, flesh wound in chest; Thos. Mingo, D. 8th Kentucky, fracture of lower thigh; John Harrington, battery, pistol shot, fracture of ribs by ball; H. Payne, D. 5th Kentucky, flesh wound in shoulder; A. W. Hall, A. 6th Kentucky, flesh wound in shoulder; Thomas Morris, K. 4th Kentucky, flesh wound in leg; S. E. Keene, D. 3rd Kentucky, flesh wound in leg; I. Pier-cy, E. Ward's regiment, flesh wound in back; S. Dennoce, G. 4th Kentucky, wounded in hip and body; G. W. Manard, C. Ward's regiment, flesh wound in back and side; J. C. Johnson, G. 2d Kentucky, wound in chest, dangerous; C. Stewart, D. 4th Kentucky, Typhoid fever; Charles Pagan 4th Kentucky, Typhoid fever.

What They are Driving at.

The Boston Commonwealth, the organ of Charles Sumner and the New England Abolitionists, thus defines its position and that of its party on the war question. It is explicit:

"We neither expect, nor desire to see peace until the last link of the slave's chain is broken, the whole slaveholding class stripped of their privileges, and their land divided among their former slaves, and the free emigrants from the North and from Europe."

As to the first part of the above proposition, that peace is not to be thought of till all the slaves are free and all slaveholders stripped of their slave property, it is precisely the position of John Brough and his supporters in Ohio. He says, and they applaud and sustain him, that the war must go on till slavery is destroyed 'root and branch.'

The other proposition about dividing the lands in the South among the negroes and others, will follow in due season. Is it for such ends as these the Brough party claim the votes of the people at home and the votes of the soldiers in the field? It would seem so, unless their candidate hypocritically says what he does not mean.—Columbus (O.) Statesman.

The telegraph stated 150 guns were captured at Gettysburg. This turns out to be a wholesale lie. Not a solitary gun was taken from the rebels. There was no route, no flight, no demoralization of the rebel army. We have telegraph despatches every day about battles, victories and defeats, half of which are untrue. Operators and managers of telegraphic offices do some tall lying, some-days. No one can tell what to believe or how much of a dispatch to believe.—Hamilton (O.) True Telegraph.

Observation and Reflection.

INCLUDING "INSTINCT AND REASON."

The following anecdotes illustrate the action of both perceptible and reflective faculties in a happy manner. The first is a dialogue between an Indian and a white man, relating to a deer which had been killed by the Indian, and hung upon the limb of a tree.

Indian to white Man. Have you seen a little old white man, with a deer on his back, a long gun, and a little short-tailed dog pass by of late?

White Man. No. Why do you ask?—And how do you know it was a little old white man with a long gun, and a little short-tailed dog?

Indian. The deer had been hung up so high that the thief could not reach it till he had first placed logs and blocks by the side of the tree on which to stand when he managed to get the "game." He—the Indian—therefore inferred it was a small man who stole it.

White Man. But how do you know he had a long gun?

Indian. Because, seeing where it had been set on the ground, and observing the mark where it touched the side of the tree higher up, showing it must have been a long gun.

White Man. How do you know he was an old white man?

Indian. I know he was a white man, for he turned his toes out in walking, which an Indian does not do; and I know he was old, because he took short steps.

White Man. How do you know he had a small dog with a short tail?

Indian. By his tracks, and seeing where he sat on the snow while his master was taking down the deer; his short tail left its impression in the snow.

Thus, by the powers of "observation," which are great in the untutored Indian, he was enabled to describe a person he had not seen, to detect the thief, and fix the crime on him by strong evidence.

Another.—A young man applied to a Quaker for a vacant clerkship, describing himself as well suited to the place, temperate, regular habits, etc., etc. When the old gentleman desired to look at the young man's watch, the request was readily granted, and the inquirer proceeded to examine the inside case, where, he discovered it was all scratched up by the key, which, being used by an unsteady hand, indicated, to the close observer that the hand which wound it did not keep regular hours; that it must have been wound up in the dark, and that its owner dissipated. He concluded the young man would not suit.

DETECTED BY HIS TEETH.—A mother, when using her beeswax, found that a considerable portion of the cake had disappeared, and on examination she saw the prints of human teeth on it. But who could have eaten her wax? She looked again, and saw the prints of the teeth, and at once called the children and charged them with the offense. One and all denied it. But the sagacious mother required each to open the moth, when she compared the impression left on the wax with the teeth of each youngster, and when she came to the rogue she said, "Ah, you are the one!" and to prove it, she fitted the indentations to the large, well-formed teeth of the boy, and found an exact fit. The lad confessed, promised to do so no more, and was forgiven.

THE LOST CAMEL.—The following anecdote is still more striking illustration of the powers of correct observation and inference, and goes to prove that we may judge something by everything we see.

A dervise was journeying alone in the desert when two merchants suddenly met him. "You have lost a camel," said he to the merchants. "Indeed we have," they replied. "Was he not blind in his right eye and lame in his left leg?" said the dervise. "He was," replied the merchants. "Had he lost a front tooth?" said the dervise. "He had," replied the merchants. "And was he not laden with honey on one side and wheat on the other?" "Most certainly he was," they replied; "and as you have seen him so lately, and describe him so particularly, you can, in all probability, conduct us unto him." "My friend," said the dervise, "I have never seen your camel, nor even heard of him, but from you." "A pretty story, truly!" said the merchants; "but where are the jewels which formed a part of his cargo? I have neither seen your camel nor your jewels," repeated the dervise. On this they seized his person and forthwith hurried him before the Cadl, where, on the strictest search, nothing could be found upon him, nor could any evidence whatever be adduced to convict him either of falsehood or of theft. They were then about to proceed against him as a sorcerer, when the dervise, with great calmness, thus addressed the court: "I have been much amused with your surprise, and own that there has been some ground for your suspicions; but I have lived long, and alone; and I can find ample scope for observation in a desert. I knew that I had crossed the track of a camel that had strayed from its owner, because I saw no marks of human footsteps on the same route; I knew that the animal was blind in one eye, because it had crooked the herbage only on one side of the path; and I perceived that it was lame in one leg, from the faint impression which that particular foot had produced upon the sand; I concluded that the animal had lost one tooth, because wherever it grazed, a small tuft of herbage was left uninjured in the center of its bite. As to that which formed the burden of the beast, the busy ants informed me that it was corn on the one side, and the clustering flies that it was honey on the other."

Fortness Monroe, July 24.—The Richmond Whig of the 23d says: "The evacuation of Jackson, Miss., left in the hands of the enemy the rolling stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern; the Mississippi, and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads. The motive power alone consisted of over forty engines. The loss is incalculable—important and irreparable. Nothing good will in the South-west."

THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE, - - - JULY 30

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

An affray occurred near the upper end of the market house, on Monday afternoon, between several of the Provost Guards and Mr. George Nelson. Several shots were fired by the guards, one of which took effect in the thigh of Mr. Isaac Nelson, while endeavoring to get his brother George into his store and close the doors. The ball passed through, but broke no bones, its direction having been changed by striking a large key in Mr. Nelson's pocket. As we take it for granted the matter will undergo judicial investigation, propriety restrains us from making any comments.

COMMENCED.—We notice the workmen are engaged in digging the foundation for the New Hall for the Neptunes Fire Company. The location is between the Episcopal Church and Newell's Grocery Store, on Third Street.

The draft in New York and other northern States is progressing.

Dover Mills.
Mr. LEWIS LONG, of this city, has sold his interest in the superb merchant mills at Dover, Mason County, Ky., to Mr. ARTHUR DOWNS, Jr. Mr. DOWNS is one of the best men, in every sense, in the country, capable, faithful and upright in all things; and as the mills are of first class construction, the quality of flour manufactured will continue to be recognized among the very best brands. The two old members of the firm, LANGHORN and Wm. TABB continue at its head, and as every body knows them both to be A. No. 1 men in all respects, we need say no more in praise of the firm and their manufactures.

CONFISCATED.—The property of the rebel Gen. Price, personal and real, has been confiscated by U. S. Marshal T. B. Wallace, of Lexington, Mo. Claib Jackson's property is not subject to confiscation. His demise will secure to his afflicted family all of his personal and real effects.

Mrs. Burgett, the fashionable Chicago lady, whose shoplifting operations created such a sensation in the "good society" of the Lake city, has been sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for one year.

PRISONERS.—The whole number of prisoners, including wounded, known at his headquarters to have been captured by General Meade, down to the 7th inst., is eleven thousand. The New York Times correspondent says there is no truth in the stories of our captures of artillery. Until the rebels commenced their retreat, we stood on the defensive, and did not capture more than one battery, if indeed we captured a single gun.

THE REBEL FLAG.—The rebel Congress at their last session, adopted a new and certain a battle flag—a white ground, with a bright red union—the latter crossed diagonally with white stars on the stripe.—The law directed that it should be adopted on the first of July, and then hoisted for the first time on all her ships and forts.

President Lincoln has issued another edict, setting apart the 6th of August next to be observed as "a day of national thanks giving, praise and prayer."

The number of recorded executions in the rebel army, upon regular trial and conviction, was, up to last December, more than 3,000. Of course some of the victims were rebel soldiers, charged with desertion and other offences, but by far the greatest part of them were Federal soldiers and citizens, tried and condemned as spies.

There are over 600 gold and silver mining companies in Nevada territory, with capitals ranging from \$250,000 to \$5,000,000.

The amount of Northern property destroyed at sea by the cruisers and privateers Alabama, Florida, Retribution, Sumter, Jeff Davis, &c., is estimated from ten to fifteen millions of dollars.

Fort Clay is the name of a fort recently erected on the western edge of the city of Lexington. It is finished and garrisoned.

The officers of the Alabama say that Capt. Semmes has burnt 74 ships since his connection with that vessel.

The Eagle of the 28th, under the heading of "The Robbery of Tuesday Last," gives an account of the operations of Underwood's party in Mayville, accompanied by indignant comments and terrible denunciations of those who invited Underwood to come here, and those who justified his lawless deeds after he came and went. We regret that the length of the article prevents its insertion in this week's issue of the Bulletin; but our readers may expect it next week.

When the rebel Gen. Barksdale fell mortally wounded, he was brought within the federal lines, and his last words were "Tell my wife I fell like a man."

Jeff. Davis' conscription proclamation, is already begun to be enforced in Richmond, Va. It calls out every able bodied man in the Confederate States between 18 and 45.

A CARD.
In correction of a statement in the Bulletin, of July 23, 1863, Mr. G. BLUM says, that neither Underwood, nor any of his men, requested, far less demanded, money of him. Underwood told his men to take all the goods they wanted, but afterwards modified it into a suit each. His men not being exactly under the discipline which would be desirable, did not confine themselves strictly to orders, and some of them took a "little" more.

As regards the loss of the money, all Mr. Blum knows or can say about the matter is, that he had one hundred and sixty dollars of his own money in his pocket, and he is now where it may, or whoever has it, it is gone, and he knows not when, where or by whom it was taken, in the confusion, and did not miss it until the excitement was over.

Bulletin will please copy.—Eagle 23d.

One business man in Chicago returned to the Assessor, as the profits of his business for the year 1862, the handsome sum of \$200,000, upon which he paid a tax amounting to \$13,000.

On the 16th inst. the rebel General Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Winder were removed from the McClellan Hospital to Fortress Monroe, and placed in a casemate under guard, and notice was sent to the rebel Government that if they executed Captain Sawyer and Flynn, whom they now have in close confinement and under sentence in Richmond, Gen. Lee and Captain Winder will be executed in retaliation.

STRAWS IN THE WIND.—The newspapers notice the completion of two new heavy vessels of War, the heaviest built by the government since the war broke out. It is the province of the authorities to give names to public vessels, and those given to these two are very significant of the political sentiments and feelings of the administration. One is called the "Dictator" and the other the "Puritan," than which none more offensive and abominable could hardly be devised.

The President has removed from active service, and placed on the retired list, General Wool, General Harvey Brown, Col. Justin Dimmick, Col. Charles S. Merchant, and Colonel Martin Burke, the order to take effect on the 1st of August. Colonel Burke is the present commandant at Fort Hamilton.

STEAMER BOSTON BURNED.—Capt. Wash. Henshall's elegant side-wheel steamer Boston, plying between Cincinnati and Big Sandy, was burned to the water's edge on Saturday evening, and sunk. The boat and cargo is a total loss. The Boston was bound up, and thronged with passengers and full of freight including a small amount of government stores. The fire originated in the hold. The accident occurred at Franklin Furnace Landing, fourteen miles above Portsmouth. She lies sunk on the Kentucky shore opposite that point. All the passengers, including many ladies, escaped. No lives were lost. The White Rose and Monsoon came along while the Boston was burning, but could render her no assistance, except in providing for the passengers. The passengers lost nearly all their baggage. The books and papers of the boat were also lost. The Boston was built in Cincinnati in 1856, and had capacity for five hundred tons. She belonged to the Cincinnati and Big Sandy Packet Company. Her owners, we understand, were offered and refused \$45,000 for the Boston, several months since. She was insured in this city for \$18,000. The new steamer Sciota No. 2 will take the place of the Boston in the Big Sandy trade for the present.—Cin. Com.

Gen. Burnside executed the Confederate Captains Corbin and Magraw at Sandusky, Ohio, in May last. In retaliation for this, lots have been drawn at Richmond for two Federal captives to be executed. The unfortunate victims are inmates of the Libby Prison, Capt. Sawyer, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, and Capt. Fling, of the 51st Indiana.

An English private soldier is now paid about \$110 a year; a French one about \$50 a year. A Colonel in France receives about \$1,800, in England about \$6,000.

We are making history.—Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Seward, in 1860, when stumpng for Lincoln, made a speech at St. Paul, Minnesota, in which he said:

"Silence on matters of State, the absence of freedom of speech and freedom of the press—what kind of freedom is that? Is there a man in Minnesota who would for one day consent to live in it if he were deprived of the right to hurrah for Lincoln and Hamlin, or hurrah for Douglas, to hurrah for freedom, or hurrah for slavery, just as he liked? I think that these one hundred and eighty thousand people who inhabit here, would beseech moving right out, east and west, into British North America, or into Kamtschatka, or any other inhospitable valley, if any power, human or divine, should announce to them that henceforth they spoke and voted their real choice at their peril of imprisonment or death."

We have an Abolition Judge of the Police Court of this city, who deems it an offense, which merits fine and imprisonment, for a citizen of Ohio to hurrah for Vallandigham and constitutional liberty! What a commentary that on Seward's St. Paul speech, and on the professions of the Republican party previous to Lincoln's election!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

B. E. Arthur, Provost Marshal for the counties of Carroll and Trimble, has been arrested on the charge of impressing horses in those counties and selling them, appropriating the proceeds to his own use.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT AT LONDON, KY. We learn from Captain Woodward, of the Second Ohio Volunteers, who arrived in this city last evening, in charge of a lot of rebel prisoners, that just before he left Hickman Bridge, yesterday, a report had been received there by telegraph that Pegram, with 12,000 men, had advanced upon London, Ky., repulsing our forces at that point. No further particulars given.—Cin. Eng.

There are some 20 vacancies in the West Point Military Academy, in consequence of the failure of some of the members of the present class to stand examination.

A woman's mission, as the word goes, is to make home happy; a man's to find the means wherewith she may do it. Woman's work should be, as woman was herself, the completion of all true labor. From her must come those final touches and culminating graces which make a dinner of herbs a pleasant banquet, and a cottage starred over with jessamine, a palace of contentment.

Fun is the most conservative element of society, and ought to be cherished and encouraged by all lawful means. People never plot mischief when they are merry.—Laughter is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal, and a friend to every virtue. It promotes good temper, enlivens the heart, and brightens the intellect. Let us laugh when we can.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—The following is worthy of the attention of all, particularly as the season is coming on when dogs are "no longer safe."

Mix one pound of common salt in a quart of water, and then bathe with and squeeze the wound with the same one hour, then bind a little more salt on the wound for twelve hours.

The author of this receipt was bitten six times by mad dogs, and always cured himself by the above mixture; and offered to suffer himself to be bitten by mad dog in order to convince mankind that what he offered was a real truth, which numbers could testify.

Our National Disorder—Dr. Roback's Cures.

The American stomach is a tormenting organ. It is generally out of order. The reason is obvious. The driving man of business has no time, or will not take time properly to masticate his food. He bolts it, and as bad habits are catching, all classes follow his example. Hence Dyspepsia, with all its complications—hence Indigestion, Liver Complaint, and disorders of the Bowels, in all their various phases. Against these and a hundred other complaints, the Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier are waging an exterminating warfare. The success of these Medicines has been astonishing, even in an age of scientific miracles. They do not alleviate, they extinguish a disorder. The agony, the fever, the debility, the despondency, which characterize afflictions of the digestive and secretory organs, vanish under the influence of these preparations. The constitution itself seems to acquire new energy under their operation. See advertisement.

"To all Whom it may Concern!"

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they intend closing up their business in the city of Mayville, and that they have on hand a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CRAVATS, TRUNKS, &c. &c.

Also a fine assortment of PIECE GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

Which they wish to close out as soon as possible, at great bargains. They do not intend to longer continue in business here, and THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

NOTICE.—Those who have claims against us will please present them for payment, and those who are indebted to us will greatly oblige us by making payment immediately.

Respectfully,
BLUM & HECKINGER.
Mayville, Ky., July 30, 1863.

COBINATION MILL!

CIDER & GRAPE MILL, CORN SHELLER and SHUCKER, all combined in one Mill, a new and complete Machine, just received and for sale by

JNO. H. RICHESON.
July 28, 1863.

FOX SPRINGS!

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN

WATERING PLACE,

SITUATED IN FLEMING COUNTY, KY., Ten Miles East of Flemingsburg, in a most beautiful region, celebrated for its pure and invigorating atmosphere and wild and beautiful scenery, is again open for the reception of visitors. The variety and virtues of its waters, consisting of

WHITE AND BLACK SULPHUR,
CHALYBEATE AND ALUM,

Afford to the invalid the largest chance for improvement. No pains will be spared to render those comfortable who visit the Springs either for health or pleasure.

For information as to price, address W. C. FLEMING, Goddard House, Mayville, Ky. July 9, 1863.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing in the City of Mayville, under the name and style of Alex. Power & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. J. ROSS & A. J. NEWELL, are alone authorized to settle the business of the Firm. All persons having claims against the Firm will present them for payment, and all who know themselves to be indebted to the same will please come forward and settle without delay.

ALEX. POWER;
W. J. ROSS;
A. J. NEWELL.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

HAVING Purchased the interest of Mr. Alex. Power, late Alex. Power & Co., we will continue the Wholesale Grocery & Liquor Business under the name and style of ROSS & NEWELL, at the old STAND, Cor. Market and Third streets.

W. J. ROSS;
A. J. NEWELL;
GEO. W. ROSS, Jr.
Mayville, Ky., July 1st, 1863.

New Grain Store!

HAVING Retired from the firm of ALEX. POWER & Co., I will continue on my own account in the Grain Trade, on Wall Street, next door to Alex. Maddox, and solicit all our old customers to give me a call, as I have a large number of Sacks and feel confident of my ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to deal with me.

ALEX. POWER.
Mayville, Ky., July 1, 1863.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,

KEPT constantly on hand and on tap, For sale by
J. H. RICHESON.
mar19

FRANK & COONS,
Attorneys at Law,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Prompt attention paid to Collecting.
June 28

A. B. COLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Will Practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. All collections in Northern Kentucky will receive prompt attention.
Office on Court street with STANTON & THORP.
[April 30, 1862-ly]

J. K. SUMRALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.
Jan 15, 1862-ly

E. C. PHISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.
MAYSVILLE, KY.
August 14, 1862.

K. M. HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FLEMINGSBURG, KY.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS
[may14, '63-ly]

Sewing Machine for Sale.

I have a No. 1 Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine, in fine running order that I will sell at a reduced price.

CHAS. WHITE,
Boot & Shoe Store.

The Kentucky Harvester.

Having had large orders for the celebrated Reaping and Mowing Machine, all being sold but one. Those not supplied would do well to call early and secure that. For sale by

June 25, 1863. JNO. H. RICHESON.

Cider Mill.

I have for sale a splendid Cider Mill, also Mills for pressing Native Wine. For sale by

June 25, 1863. JNO. H. RICHESON.

Oils.

Lard Oil; Lubricating Oil; Pure Burning Coal Oil and wagon axle Grease. For sale low for cash by

JOHN H. RICHESON.

GLASS FRUIT JARS!

Of all kinds and sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK. Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

TALL AND SQUAT JARS, with Japanned Tops, of all sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK. Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

SEALING WAX & CORKS, for Fruit Cans, Jars, Jugs, &c. For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MACHINE OIL OF OIL, VARIOUS kinds, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Mayville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantee to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,
Cheap Dry Goods Store,
2nd Street, Mayville, Ky.
Mayville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

UNION COAL OIL,

ALWAYS ON HAND, and for sale at lowest market price by BEN PHISTER.

POCKET BOOKS!

Of many kinds and styles, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK. Cor. 2d & Court Sts.
may 28

50,000 Shingles

ON hand and for sale cheap for cash. Call early.
JNO. H. RICHESON.
Mayville, July 2, 1863.

Come down in the center,
That's what it means!

N. C.

SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED so as to give his undivided attention to the Manufacture of every article connected with the SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!

He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Brake and Sulkey Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Racking, Port and Snaffle Bits; Waggon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding Whips; Hog and Kipelin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsteds, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron strap Hames; Dray and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.

All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come down in the center," between Market & Sutton.

T. K. RICKETTS.
Mayville, March 26th, 1863.

A. B. COCHRAN'S
FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
No 32, west-side Market st.,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and Assorted Groceries, such as

Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Teas, Mackerel, Fish, Nutmegs, Spices, Candles, Willow and Wooden Ware, Brooms, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

Having bought all my Goods for cash, and my motto being "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," I can assure all who may give me a call, the cheapest Groceries in the city.

The best quality of COAL OIL always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the best of all kinds of Liquor constantly on hand.
Mayville, Ky., March 19, 1863. A. B. C.

PHENIX

Insurance Company
OF
BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROMWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.

Fire and Inl. as Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlement for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent.
Office, Union Coal & Oil Company.
Jan 29, 1863-no 38-

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low

June 19 By BEN PHISTER.

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY!!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of the Latest Fashions. I have also on hand a large stock of

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE

AND FANCY GOODS.

A large Stock of MATERIAL kept on hand to accommodate the trade.

Particular attention paid to Repairing and Cleaning Watches. Jewelry & Silver Ware made to Order.

C. F. DUFEU,
Next door to Sensation Store.
Mayville, Ky., June 4th, 1862.

CHINA, GLASS

AND

QUEENSWARE!

HAVING purchased of S. C. PEARCE, N. C. the Stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Pearce, Tolle & Holton.

We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete Stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of

French China Tea Sets, Casters, SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WAITERS, VASES, LOOKING GLASSES

and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash. We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,
Market Street, opposite Goddard House.
Mayville, Ky., March 19, 1863.

Window Glass.

A Large lot just received, comprising many LARGES AND ODD SIZES!

For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Cor. Second & Court Sts.

JOHN A. SEATON, J. B. BRODRICK

SEATON & BRODRICK

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN:

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

CORNER E C, D COURT STS.

Mayville, Ky.

March 19, ly

Sugar Mills,

FOR GRINDING THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE, for sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.
June 1, 1863.

CUTTING BOXES!

Extract from Daniel Webster's Speech on the Removal of the Deposits from the United States Bank in 1833.

The contest for ages has been to rescue liberty from the grasp of the Executive power. On the long list of the champions of human freedom, there is not one name dimmed by the reproach of advocating the extension of Executive authority. On the contrary, the uniform and steady purpose of all such champions has been to limit and restrain it. Through all the history of the contest for liberty, Executive power has been regarded as a lion that must be caged. So far from being the object of enlightened popular trust—so far from being considered the natural protection of popular right—it has been dreaded as the great object of danger.

Our security is our watchfulness of Executive power. It was the constitution of this department which was infinitely the most difficult part in the great work of erecting our Government. To give to the Executive such power as should make it useful, and yet not dangerous—efficient, independent, strong, and yet prevent it from sweeping away every thing by its military and civil power, by the influence of patronage and favor—this, indeed, was difficult. They who had the work to do saw this difficulty, and we see it.

If we would maintain our system, we shall not wisely, by preserving every restraint, every guarantee the Constitution has provided—when we and those who come after us, have done all we can do, and all they can do, it will be well for us and them, if the Executive, by the power of patronage and party, shall not prove an overmatch for all other branches of the Government. I will not acquiesce in the reversal of all just ideas of Government. I will not degrade the character of popular representation. I will not blindly confide, when all experience admonishes to be jealous. I will not trust Executive power, vested in a single magistrate, to keep the vigils of liberty. Encroachment must be resisted at every step. Whether the consequence be prejudicial or not, if there be an illegal exercise of power it must be resisted in the proper manner. We are not to wait till great mischief comes, till the Government is overthrown, or liberty itself put in extreme jeopardy. We would be unworthy sons of our fathers, were we so to regard question affecting freedom.

ACTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF ALL PATRIOTS.—M. D. Conway, a leading Abolitionist, is now in London, as the authorized ambassador of his party, empowered to say to Mr. Mason, the Minister of the Southern Confederacy in England. If you will abolish slavery, the war shall cease, and your independence be acknowledged. The abolitionists have the power to stop the war at any moment, and they will do so on these conditions.

It has transpired, within a few days, that certain planters of Louisiana, have signified to President Lincoln, their willingness to come back into the Union, if they can have all their rights to which the Constitution entitled them before secession. Lincoln says, "Nay. Louisiana must have a new State Constitution, [with slavery left out] before I will make terms with her." So it is seen, that the restoration of the Union, is the real purpose of the Republican party. They are willing to divide the Union, if slavery is abolished. They are unwilling to restore it, if slavery be not abolished.

Logan (O.) Gazette.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

For the information and guidance of all officers at the approaching elections, I have caused, to be herewith published an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "an act to amend Chapter 15, of the Revised Statutes, entitled, 'Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens.'"

The strict observance and enforcement of this, and all other laws of this State regulating elections, are earnestly enjoined and required, as being alike due to a faithful discharge of duty, to purity of the elective franchise, and to the sovereign will of the people of Kentucky expressed through their Legislature.

Given under my hand as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort, this 20th day of July, 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 509.

AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the revised Statutes, entitled "Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens."

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid or assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature, by a general or special statute.

2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative on oath the expatriation provided in the first section of this act, and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

3. This act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage.

Passed and become a law, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, March 11, 1862.

All papers throughout the State will publish this proclamation and the accompanying act until the election, and send bills to the Secretary of State.

July 23, 1863.

Why is the soldier who is required to fight Lincoln's negro regiments, like the War horse described in the Book of Job? Because he smelleth the enemy afar off.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to bestow upon the applications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and Navy of the United States victories on land and on the sea so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable ground for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored. But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifices of life, limb, health, and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal and patriotic citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father and the power of His Hand equally in these triumphs and in these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day of National Thanksgiving, Praise, and Prayer, and invite the People of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and, in the forms approved by their own consciences, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things he has done in the Nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of his Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion, to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the councils of the Government with wisdom adequate to great national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate and finally to lead the whole nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will, back to perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

RESTORATION OF THE UNION.—Reader do you believe that the Union will be restored under this Administration? If you do, tell us why Mr. Lincoln refused to receive Louisiana back into the Union when her representatives asked to come back with her present Constitution. His reply was, "not yet—her Constitution will be amended"—in other words a new Constitution will be formed by which slaves will be excluded—when that is done, then we will consent that she may return.

We were well aware that when a State desired to return, the cloven foot of Abolitionism would appear. No sooner had Mr. Lincoln refused to let Louisiana return to the Union than the abolition journals set up a demoniac yell all over the North, in the lead of which was the infamous Leader of Cleveland, who boldly and defiantly tells the army and Union loving men everywhere, that the emancipation proclamation of Mr. Lincoln shall first be put in effectual operation before any State shall be suffered to return to its allegiance—that the war shall go on—that new armies shall be raised to execute the emancipation proclamation, not only by setting the negroes free, but fighting to keep them so. Such papers as the Leader, have been the loudest in their pretensions of unconditional support of the Union and the measures of the Administration to accomplish its restoration; but when a State proposes to return, they raise a condition of emancipation. Let it then be written down, so that any abolitionist may deny it if he chooses, that Mr. Lincoln refuses to let a State return to the Union, without emancipation—that the party which supports him, defiantly tells the people that emancipation is a condition precedent to restoration, and then go the people and the ballot box.

The Raleigh Standard is in favor of a reconstruction of the Union, and thinks the probable terms of reconstruction between the North and South will be the adoption of a gradual emancipation system by all the rebellious States, which North Carolina, in common with the other slave States, will accept, if the Federal Government insists on the same, as the only terms that can be granted, notwithstanding the life of the institution is not in the least impaired by the war, as is generally believed at the North.

Nothing but a great standing army between the masters and slaves could impair the institution, over which is thrown the shield of State and municipal laws, together with the inherent will of the Southern people; hence these terms are the cheapest the Government can offer, and the best the South can accept.

The Wilmington Journal, an original Southern sheet, in speaking of the assembling of the North Carolina Legislature, upon the call of Governor Vance, ostensibly to consider the question of the Confederate currency, charges that other and more important objects occasion the called session. It bitterly denounces the Reconstructionists as intending to use the Legislature as a means of accomplishing other purposes.

The Raleigh Standard alleges the discovery of a secret political organization, whose purposes are most infamous and treasonable, which has, doubtless, ramifications throughout the State, and says that developments may swiftly be made which will startle the most apothetic.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS ON THE DRAFT.—The Pittsburgh Dispatch of the 14th says:

At a meeting held in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday afternoon, the sum of \$1,000 was raised for the purpose of procuring exemption for Revs. Hickey, Burke and Holland, Catholic clergymen, who had been drafted in this city. Rev. Father McMahon said that whatever opinion might be entertained in regard to the non-exemption of clergyman from the draft, it was the law. He believed that the draft was conducted in a just and honorable manner, and that it was our duty to give a willing support to the Government both in men and money. But the laws of the Catholic Church forbid their clergy taking up arms in defense of any Government, and if they do so, they would be incapacitated from exercising the duties of the priesthood.

NEW GRAIN, GROCERY, AND COMMISSION HOUSE, Corner of 3rd & Market Streets, MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively of Cash, and are sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call. I will be glad to serve you.

BEN PHISTER.

June 19th, 1863.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

Tobacco of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

CANDLES.—Star & Summer Mould Candles of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

June 19

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SEND YOUR WOOL

TO THE

"BEECH WOODS"

FACTORY!

WHERE you can exchange, or have it manufactured into Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets, Flannels, or the best of any kind. This Factory is located near RIPLEY, O.; and has established a reputation for doing excellent work, and making the very best fabrics, at reasonable prices.

Price List for 1863:

Blankets, per pair, \$3.00 Jeans, per yard, 45c.

Satinet, per yard, 50c Jeans, fine blue, 50c.

White Flannel, 25 Colored Flannel, 30c.

Tweed, per yard, 45c Cloth, per yard, 50c.

Spinning, per dozen, 17c Lining, 25c to 30c.

SHIRTS.—Blankets, one-half for the other half, all colored goods take 5 yards and give 4.

AGENTS at Ripley, Gregg & McCracken;

at Maysville, B. F. & O. H. P. Thomas;

at Augusta, Banks & Son.

May 25, 1863. HENRY FOX, Proprietor.

BROOMS.

A large supply of best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

May 5

NEW MACKEREL.

21 BARRELS NO. 1 MACKEREL;

20 Barrels No 2 do.

20 half barrels No 1 and 2 do.

25 Qr " " 1 do.

25 " " " 2 do.

25 Kits No 1 do.

25 " " " 2 do.

Just received direct from Boston and for sale at a small advance,

april 2

at BEN PHISTER'S.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED.

25 Bbls Clover and Timothy Seed, just rec'd and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

april 2

NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they are just receiving a NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which has been purchased since the recent decline, composed of every thing kept in the Dry Goods Line. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of the latest styles, to-wit:

Plain Black Silks, all prices; Fancy Summer Silks; MOHAIR, POPLINS; CHALLIES; VALENTIAS; Plain & Fancy Berberes; SILK GRENADINES; ORGANDIES; SWISS LAWNS; JACONETTE LAWNS;

Linen Cambric Dress Goods;

Percales and Chintz Muslins. A large lot of the best Irish Linens; Linen Diapers and Toweling; Table Linens; Napkins; Marcellines Quilts; Plain and Plaid Jaconettes; Nainsooks; Mulls; Striped, Plaid and Plain Swisses; Finest of all kinds; Swiss Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings; Valenciennes and Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton Laces; Ladies Jaconette and Swiss Collars; Mourning Collars; Black Lace and Grenadine Veils; Fancy Veils; Mourning Veils; Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Kid Gloves; Pickett and Silk Gloves; Kid & Beaver Gaiters; Hosiery of all descriptions; French Corsets; new style Hoop Skirts.

A desirable Stock of

CARPETS & MATTINGS;

Parasols; Silk and Cambric Umbrellas. Also, a splendid stock of Heavy Domestic Goods; Bleached and Brown Muslins; Drillings; Calicoes; Ginghams; all qualities; Checks; Cottonades; Wool Tweeds and Summer Cassimeres; suitable for Youth's Clothing. We also call attention of Gentlemen to our Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

the latest New York Styles. Also, a splendid lot of

Cents Furnishing Goods,

Such as Shirts; Drawers; Undershirts; Collars; Neck Ties; Scarfs; Gloves; Hosiery; Handkerchiefs, &c. Besides many other articles, too tedious to mention, usually kept in the Dry Goods Line, all of which we are prepared to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any one else.

Please give us a call and examine our Goods and Prices.

RICKETTS, WELLS & CO.,

SUTTON STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

June 4th, 1863.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,

KEPT constantly on hand and on tap.

For sale by

J. M. RICHESON.

may 19

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BLUM & HECKINGER,

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

Consisting of a thorough assortment of

CASSIMERE SUITS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices. We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHS, DRESSKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER,

Nov. 6, 1862-ly.

Mayville, Ky.

GODDARD HOUSE,

CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS.

Opposite Steamboat Landing,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.

The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the traveling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.

Stages leave daily for all points in the interior.

Feb. 12-6m

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

[June 19, 1862-ly]

SOLOMAN KINSLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphan House.)

SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold and silver.

Watches, Clocks & Jewellery, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

nov. 27-ly

Tom Thumb Lamps!

Tobacco Coal Oil—easy to light—convenient to carry about, and an excellent

NIGHT LAMP!

For sale at our

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner 2nd & Court Sts.,

SEATON & BRODRICK.

Mayville, April 28, 1863.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE ARTHUR

Baker & Confectioner

AND DEALER IN

Fruits, Nuts, Toys,

FANCY GOODS, &c.,

Has removed his Stock to

MULLINS & BUNT'S Old Stand, on

SECOND STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all

Mayville, Ky., April 9th, 1863.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices.

BEN PHISTER,

June 19.

Cor. 3rd & Market street.

CIDER VINEGAR.

A Superior article of PURE CIDER VINEGAR, for sale